

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

9 MICHAEL THOMAS BERRY, ) 3:18-cv-00558-MMD-WGC  
10 Plaintiff, ) **ORDER**  
11 vs. ) Re: ECF No. 16  
12 REN O POLICE DEPARTMENT, *et al.*, )  
13 Defendants. )

15 Before the court is Plaintiff's one page Motion for Appointment of Counsel (ECF No. 16).  
16 Plaintiff bases his motion on (1) the fact that he is unable to afford counsel, (2) that the substantive  
17 issues and procedural matters in this case are too complex for Plaintiff's comprehension and abilities,  
18 and (3) that Plaintiff's incarceration will "greatly limit" his ability to effectively litigate his case. (*Id.*)

19 A litigant in a civil rights action does not have a Sixth Amendment right to appointed counsel.  
20 *Storseth v. Spellman*, 654 F.2d 1349, 1353 (9th Cir. 1981). The United States Supreme Court has  
21 generally stated that although Congress provided relief for violation of one's civil rights under 42 U.S.C.  
22 § 1983, the right to access to the courts is only a right to bring complaints to federal court and not a right  
23 to discover such claims or even to litigate them effectively once filed with a court. *Lewis v. Casey*,  
24 518 U.S. 343, 354-355 (1996).

25 In very limited circumstances, federal courts are empowered to request an attorney to represent  
26 an indigent civil litigant. The circumstances in which a court will grant such a request, however, are  
27 exceedingly rare, and the court will grant the request under only extraordinary circumstances.

<sup>28</sup> *United States v. 30.64 Acres of Land*, 795 F.2d 796, 799-800 (9th Cir. 1986); *Wilborn v. Escalderon*,

1 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986).

2 A finding of such exceptional or extraordinary circumstances requires that the court evaluate both  
3 the likelihood of Plaintiff's success on the merits and the *pro se* litigant's ability to articulate his claims  
4 in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved. Neither factor is controlling; both must be viewed  
5 together in making the finding. *Terrell v. Brewer*, 935 F.2d 1015, 1017 (9th Cir. 1991), *citing Wilborn*,  
6 *supra*, 789 F.2d at 1331. Plaintiff has thus far shown an ability to articulate his claims. (ECF Nos. 1, 3.)

7 In the matter of a case's complexity, the Ninth Circuit in *Wilborn* noted that:

8 If all that was required to establish successfully the complexity of the  
9 relevant issues was a demonstration of the need for development of  
10 further facts, practically all cases would involve complex legal issues.  
11 Thus, although *Wilborn* may have found it difficult to articulate his  
12 claims *pro se*, he has neither demonstrated a likelihood of success on the  
13 merits nor shown that the complexity of the issues involved was  
14 sufficient to require designation of counsel.

15 The Ninth Circuit therefore affirmed the District Court's exercise of discretion in denying the  
16 request for appointment of counsel because the Plaintiff failed to establish the case was complex as to  
17 facts or law. 789 F.2d at 1331.

18 The substantive claim involved in Plaintiff's action is not unduly complex. Plaintiff's Complaint  
19 was allowed to proceed on the Fourth Amendment excessive force claim against Reno Police Officers  
20 Lancaster and Mayfield whom he claims assaulted and injured Plaintiff while being arrested. (ECF No.  
21 13 at 8, 9.) This claim is not so complex that counsel needs to be appointed to prosecute it.

22 Similarly, with respect to the *Terrell* factors, Plaintiff has again failed to convince the court of  
23 the likelihood of success on the merits of his claims.

24 While any *pro se* inmate such as Mr. Berry would likely benefit from services of counsel, that  
25 is not the standard this court must employ in determining whether counsel should be appointed.  
26 *Wood v. Housewright*, 900 F.2d 1332, 1335-1336 (9th Cir. 1990).

27 The court does not have the power "to make coercive appointments of counsel." *Mallard v. U. S.*  
28 *Dist. Ct.*, 490 US 296, 310 (1989). Thus, the court can appoint counsel only under exceptional  
circumstances. *Palmer v. Valdez*, 560 F.3d 965, 970 (9th Cir. 2009) [cert den 130 S.Ct. 1282 (2010)].  
Plaintiff has not shown that the exceptional circumstances necessary for appointment of counsel are  
present in this case.

1 In the exercise of the court's discretion, it **DENIES** Plaintiff's Motion for Appointment of  
2 Counsel (ECF No. 16).

## 3 IT IS SO ORDERED.

4 DATED: August 6, 2019.

5

6

7

8

9

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

0

20

21

22

12

4

5

6

1

Walter G. Cobb

---

WILLIAM G. COBB  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE